THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

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Editors and Proprietors.

ALL LETTERS ON BUSINESS MUST BE ADDRESSED.

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THE RECENT ELECTION.

The result of the election in Connecticut, on Tuesday last, has naturally excited much interest throughout the country, and the press is teeming with comments upon it. So complete a triumph, coming so soon upon the glorious news from New York, is enough to set the Democratic heart wild with joy. It was a Democratic victory, pure and simple, and the result obtained by the united efforts of the Democratic party, aided by the Liberal Republicans, who have such a majority on joint ballot, are unable to agree in their choice of a United States Senator to succeed Mr. Buckingham. When the Democrats nominated General Hawley as their candidate for Governor, he was regarded as one of the foremost men in the Republican party, and occupied a position, both at home and abroad, second to none in the State. His nomination by the Democrats, however, was hailed with delight by the Republicans, who thought that there is a Democrat who is willing to be chosen in preference to a Republican

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C:

FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1874.

DEATH OF EX-GOVERNOR HENRY T. CLARK.

It becomes our painful duty this morning to announce the death of one of the purest men and one of the best patriots ever born in North Carolina.

HENRY TOOLE CLARK died at his residence in Tarboro about nine o'clock on the morning of the day before yesterday.

For years occupying the most prominent positions, he commanded the respect and won affection of the people of the whole State.

As Senator from the county of Edgecombe, as Speaker of the Senate of North Carolina when it was a place of the highest honor, and as Governor of North Carolina in the beginning of those days that tried men's souls, he ever came up to the full measure of his duty. Higher eulogy than this can no man have. North Carolina has cause to be proud of her son.

But it was not alone as an honored citizen, nor was it alone within the sphere of his duty as a trusted officer of the State that we learned to know and to love him. The relations in which he stood to us were much nearer and dearer. Indeed, we have loved him too long and too well to be able at this time to attempt to tell the story of his life.

The funeral ceremonies will take place in Tarboro at eleven o'clock this morning.—*Daily Journal*, 16th.

EDITORIAL JOTTINGS BY THE WAYSIDE.

While on the way to Raleigh last week to attend a meeting of the Trustees of the University, we had the pleasure of seeing and talking with General Hood. The General was looking better and stronger than ever he has since the war. He is preparing a reply to such portions of General Johnston's "narrative" as reflect upon his conduct of the campaign. The reply will be published first as a series of newspaper articles in the New Orleans papers and afterwards in pamphlet form. There was no braver man or more gallant soldier in the Confederate army than General Hood, and his vindication himself will be read with great interest throughout the country.

THE UNIVERSITY.

Our readers have seen the proceedings of the Trustees at their late meeting, so that only a word is necessary here. The Trustees are unchanged in their opinion as to the validity of the Swepson contract, but finding it to be the purpose of the late officials of the University to contest their right, it was determined to initiate proceedings at once to settle the question by a decision of the Courts as soon as possible. The Trustees are very sanguine that the Courts will sustain them in the position they are taking and to secure such a decision as soon as possible. The Trustees are strong in the faith that the University, under proper auspices, can be revived and once more made an honor to the State, but they appreciate the difficulty there would be in obtaining funds from generous donors so long as their right to dispose of these funds was questioned. For this reason it was decided to appeal to the Courts. Meanwhile the Board will continue to use its best endeavors to push forward the good work, even if its completion shall be committed to other hands. The object of the Trustees have most at heart is the revival of the University at the earliest possible day. The mere retention of their places as Trustees is a matter of comparatively small importance.

CONGRESSIONAL ASPIRANTS.

In the Raleigh District the most prominent Congressional aspirants from the Radical ranks are General Phil Hawkins, Colonel Ike Young and His Honor, Judge Watts, commonly called "Greasy Sam." It is thought, however, that General Hawkins' vote on the impeachment of Governor Holden is an element of weakness with his party, as they have never forgiven the conviction of their "beloved Governor." Col. Young's weak point is his connection with the Internal Revenue Service. For these or for other reasons Watts stock was rising. The Judge was holding Court in Wake and it was said the longer the Court lasted the more popular he became with his friends.

FAYETTEVILLE.

Saturday night found us in our sister city, comfortably quartered at the Fayetteville House. It is needless to say that our visit was pleasant. One of the choicest of our pleasures was a social talk with

GENERAL HOLMES.

The General is now in his seventieth year, and though he has lost somewhat in physical vigor, has lost nothing of his mental power. We have ever been an admirer of General Holmes. There was never a man who drew sword in defence of the South who was more earnest, or more honest, or more single minded in his devotion to the cause than General THEOPHILUS H. HOLMES. Had we had more officers as single-minded and as self-sacrificing as HOLMES, there would be now no need to ask the cause of the failure of the South.

HOMEWARD.

Yesterday morning we took the good steamer *Murchison* and having a big time, made a most delightful trip, reaching here before dark. Captain [illegible] kindly took us in charge and we suffered not. But time is up and these jottings must come to an end.

The Memphis and Charleston Railroad has been restored to its stockholders. The *Appeal* says: "We hear that the final arrangement was extremely satisfactory. Some thing like $160,000 was claimed as coming to the stockholders if they took the road back. We hear that they got $70,000 in money, 3,500 acres of real estate, and other property to the amount of $120,000. The road is restored with a portion new iron, the rolling stock increased and improved, builings in better condition, and sewers and bridges improved. This leaves no loss by the new arrangement. The stockholders meet soon to vote on the ratification of the settlement."

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE STATE UNIVERSITY. THE DIFFICULTIES THROWN IN THE WAY BY REPUBLICAN OFFICIALS.

We surrender much of our space this morning to the report of the meeting of the Board of Trustees of the State University held in Raleigh on Thursday last. Embodied in the report, says the Raleigh *News*, will be found a most interesting report from Colonel Walter L. Steele, as Chairman of the Committee, appointed at the previous meeting of the Board, to examine into the condition of the University buildings, the libraries, etc. The Committee report the buildings and grounds as having been greatly neglected, and furnish an estimate, made by a competent carpenter, as to the probable cost of placing everything in thorough repair. The correspondence between Col. Steele and Mr. Solomon Pool, the President of the University under the late regime, will be found extremely significant, showing the fact that the officials of the University, under Republican appointment, following the lead of Governor Caldwell, refuse to recognize the present Legislative Board, and thus seek to thwart the honest effort that is being made to revive this institution. The keys of the libraries were refused the Committee as representatives of the Board of Trustees, although *the visit was even allowed as individuals* to go through one of them, the keys of [illegible] being *loaned* them as a matter of courtesy to former graduates of the University. This favor was only extended to the Philanthropic Library, Mr. Mason, who holds the keys of the College Library, refusing to yield them. Messrs Pool and Mason were in possession of the keys only as agents of the former Secretary and Treasurer, Col. R. W. Lassiter, who had recognized the new Board and had twice told them he would deliver all property to it under his control. Subsequently, however, and after seeking and obtaining legal advice to the effect that the present Board *was a valid one*, he saw fit not to surrender the property, and still refuses to do so.

Prof. McIver had also formerly declared himself in readiness to deliver over to the new Board all papers, seals, &c., in his possession, and had already delivered a portion of them, but when the demand was made upon his conduct of the campaign. The reply will be published first as a series of newspaper articles in the New Orleans papers and afterwards in pamphlet form. There was no braver man or more gallant soldier in the Confederate army than General Hood, and his vindication himself will be read with great interest throughout the country.

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RADICAL PROSPECTS FROM A RADICAL STANDPOINT.

The Raleigh correspondent of the New York *Times*, has written another letter, forecasting the result of the approaching campaign.

In the first District we learn there were five aspirants for the place now filled by Mr. Cobb. Col. Sam Carrow is said to be the strongest of the five. John Pool is the head of a secret organization known as the United Workingmen of America, but has most signally failed thus far in his attempt to introduce it into this State, though the Correspondent thinks "if Mr. Pool should return from Washington to his home and espouse the cause of Mr. Cobb, his powers of organization would no doubt be of service."

We presume, therefore, that our friends may look out for a new secret order about the time Pool gets back home.

SECOND DISTRICT.

There are seven competitors for Mr. Thomas' place in this District, three white and four black, or rather colored. Mr. Thomas failed to vote for the 15th Amendment, and it is said has not sufficiently recognized the workingmen in his District, and then too, the colored men desire one of their own race to go to Congress.

A lively time may therefore be expected.

THIRD DISTRICT.

In the District it is said that Neill McKay, for Judge Russell will be the Radical nominee. The Correspondent says: "Colonel Waddell's majority in [illegible] was 3,571" and further says "the Republican majority of the District is about 3000." By what process he arrives at these figures it would be difficult to say. He thinks Colonel Waddell's election each time was owing to a split in the party in New Hanover county.

We caution our friends that he may, therefore, to beware of splits in New Hanover county.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

It seems that Gen. Willie D. Jones and Jas. H. Headen, Esq., of Chatham are to be added to the list of those who announced on yesterday as aspirants for the place that Billy Smith is about to vacate. Mr. Smith is sufficiently amused with Congressional honors.—As Gen. Jones, like Col. Young, belongs or did belong to the Revenue Service, it is thought that Mr. Headen and Judge Watts make the best showing.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Judge Tourgee, Col. Windy Billy Henderson, C. S. Winstead, J. M. Brower (?) and Thomas B. Keogh are the men who seek to reach Gen. Leach's seat at Washington by the Radical road. If some other Democrax is nominated and General Leach runs independently, the Radicals have "hopes." Tourgee, the correspondent thinks, will make a fine race, Henderson will fall a thousand votes short of his party strength, and any other man named will make a fair race.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

The Radicals concede that there is no possible chance for a Republican success in this District, though they will run a candidate to keep their party together.

We confess that we are much surprised at this conclusion on the part of "our friends the enemy;" for the same arithmetic that converts the Wilmington District from a Conservative one with seven hundred majority into a Radical one with three hundred majority ought at least to give rooms for "hopes" in the Sixth. Perhaps, however, they have not much confidence in the arithmetic.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

This also presents another hopeless case for the Radicals. They will, however, nominate Dr. J. J. Mott, of Iredell county, who they think will make large gains if he does not carry the District. We presume the Radical party of here also needs "keeping together."

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

The Radicals propose to run Major Marcus Erwin and hope to elect him in case the Democrats run two candidates—otherwise they have no such hope. As the Democratic party does not often run two candidates at one time for the same place, these Radicals hopes are not worth much.

Opponents of the present course of the Republican party who are inclined to listen to the twaddle of certain journals about a new party would do well, says the New York *World*, to read the history of the new "reform" party of California, recently given by the Sacramento correspondent of the *World*. In order to free themselves from the oppression of a great railroad monopoly the people of California at the last State elections elected a Legislature composed mainly of renegade Democrats and dissatisfied Republicans, styling themselves Independents and promising to find a satisfactory nonpartisan solution to the railroad question, which overshadowed all other questions in public interest. The result of the experiment has been given by our correspondent. The Legislature assembled, and, after having settled certain grave questions concerning the pay of members and the number of postage stamps which should be issued to each member, proceeded to take up the railroad question, which, after much noisy debate, was left exactly in the condition wherein the "reformers" found it. A little special legislation in the interests of individuals completed the labors of the session. What solution to the railroad question, if any, the people of California will ultimately reach remains for themselves to determine. But their experience with their "new party" should teach them to be cautious about entering upon similar experiments in the future. Connecticut was wiser than California. She recognized in time that there can be but two parties in national and local affairs—the Democratic and the Republican. And any State which, failing to recognize this fact as California has failed, attempts to oppose Republicanism by means of a new party, must meet the disappointment which California has met.

THE HILLSBORO CORRESPONDENCE.

HILLSBORO, April 14th, 1874.

Dear Journal:

One is constrained to say something about the weather when it affects not only immediate personal comfort, but which it influences future prospects. The storms of last week, which were apparently genuine demonstrations of the supremacy of Summer, were followed by the triumphant resumption of Winter's sway. Ice and frost have been our morning visitors each day but the present.

The fruit crop appears to be totally ruined. I have examined the apples and cherries, which had hitherto escaped, and find none alive. What peaches had survived previous frosts are gone now.

The doleful Jeremiah of the New York *Graphic* will take fresh courage in his disastrous vaticinations, since one of his worst predictions is already verified. He will now go on to sweep us off with his pestilence, bring us under his earthquakes and engulf us with his tidal waves. Out on such fellows!

The waters were unusually high last week, perhaps more so than for some years; yet I can hear of no particular mischief being done, though Person must have suffered to a considerable extent. We have few bridges in Orange now, and since the war, very few across Haw river. This stream, which divides us from most of our Alamance friends, had once a bridge for every road. They have now nearly all fallen into decay, or been swept away, and the county is too much impoverished to replace them. At least this is the plea, but one to which I do not attach much weight. A county prospers in proportion to its facilities for communication, and good roads and frequent bridges are absolutely indispensable. The people never realize the heavy tax they pay in bad roads, in loss of time, broken wagons, dilapidated harness, and all the ills of primitive times. If they could think rightly on these subjects they would regard a tax for the construction of bridges and repairing of roads as a blessing instead of a burden.

Politicians begin to stir, and candidates to develop themselves. It is wonderful to see the alacrity with which men step forward to serve their country *when the pay is good*. Nevertheless, I am glad to see it, for it is a sign of interest in public affairs which will have its good influence. Our people ascribe so much of the present ills of the country to politics, that they are about ready to forswear them altogether, not seeing that it is through the same machinery that they will find redress and remedy. If the people will rise and act, they can purge the land of its corruption, and make dishonesty and rapacity give place to virtue and moderation.

It is too far in advance of County or District Convention to venture any prediction as to nominations. I may say, however, that nominations will generally be acquiesced in as there is apparently no bitterness of rivalship, not enough, at any rate, to produce disaffection or indifference.

The farmers over the county are all now busy planting corn and preparing for tobacco and cotton. I presume a full crop of both the latter will be put in. The wheat and oats still look finely and promise the finest crop for many years. It is refreshing to see something green, and the eye rests upon the verdure of the growing grain and patches of luxuriant clover, with pleased anticipation of a summer that may come in the course of time. Young who are luxuriating in the grateful shade of your trees in their full summer costume, and whose senses are regaled with the sight and the odor of a thousand flowers, will not realize that within so short a run of Wilmington are to be found forests as bare as mid-winter, or just budding into life.

But we have this advantage of you, that if our vegetation comes later, it out-lasts yours, and our gardens are yielding their luxuries in their abundance, when yours are as parched and bare as Sahara.

Ca. Sa. Williams, so well known in former years as a collector for newspapers, used to begin his Spring campaign at Wilmington so as to enjoy the luxury of green peas early in the Spring, following them up in their development, until he wound up his tour in Asheville in July, when the peas were in season there. Your citizens may follow his example to a certain extent, and when your supplies of peas, strawberries, &c., are exhausted, I invite you to Hillsboro in June to replenish.

C.

THE UNIVERSITY.

Meeting of the Board of Trustees Interesting Proceedings.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 9, '74.

The Board met to-day pursuant to the order of adjournment.

Present—Paul C. Cameron, Walter L. Steele, Joseph J. Davis, Pierce George, Thomas D. McDowell, Milo L. Eure, Robert B. Peebles, John H. Thorpe, William L. Saunders and Kemp P. Battle.

On motion of Mr. Davis, Paul C. Cameron was appointed President, *pro tem*.

A quorum being present the journal of the proceedings of the last meeting was read and approved.

Mr. Kemp P. Battle tendered a bond as Secretary and Treasurer of the Board which was read.

On motion the bond was approved and ordered to be deposited with the President of the Board of Trustees for safe keeping.

Mr. Steele, Chairman of the Committee raised under resolutions adopted at the last meeting of the Board, submitted a report which was read, as follows:

To the Honorable William A. Graham, President of the Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina:

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina, held in the city of Raleigh on the 18th and 19th of February last, the undersigned were appointed a committee, for certain purposes set forth in the resolutions, touching the property and liabilities of the Institution committed to the charge of the Board by the General Assembly of the State. In the discharge of their duties it became necessary to visit Chapel Hill, the seat of the University. Accordingly, by appointment, two members visited the place on Friday, the 2d of the present month, and made such investigations as they deemed advisable, or for reasons hereinafter set forth, were allowed to make. The other member was unable, on account of pressing business requirements, to accompany them, but had, in the meantime, inaugurated inquiries upon the subject matter of their mission, which greatly facilitated their labors. The committee remained at Chapel Hill for parts of two days, and are greatly indebted to Mr. Andrew Mickle and Dr. W. D. Mallett for their hospitality and kindness, to Mr. Foster Utley for courteous and valuable attention, and to Mrs. Cornelia Phillips Spencer, the accomplished daughter of the late Rev. Dr. James Phillips, Professor of Mathematics in the University when Governor Swain was its President, for the cordial sympathy which she manifested in the objects of their mission.

During the first day, the Committee made a general inspection of the College buildings and grounds, the houses and lots formerly occupied by Governor Swain, Dr. Wheat, Dr. Mitchell and other enclosed lots, near the buildings, which are owned by the University. Besides this, having in their possession the keys of the New West Building, they visited the Hall and Library of the Dialectic, a well known Literary Association intimately connected with the history and usefulness of the Institution. The condition of the furniture, carpeting, portraits, statuary and tapestry, of the Dialectic Hall, and of the hall of antiquities, engravings and other valuable and rare collections of the Library was critically examined. The number of volumes found on the shelves and tables was carefully counted, and it was found that there were still on hand, and especially, in their proper places, seven thousand four hundred and ninety-seven volumes, in a good state of preservation. The walls and ceilings are not seriously damaged by dampness and neglect. The furniture is mostly good, and the carpeting and oil cloths second and fresh as could have been reasonably expected, under the general circumstances of neglect which are painfully apparent all over the entire premises. The portraits of distinguished members, which adorn the walls, and which seemed in former years, to stimulate the zeal and ambition of the students, are well preserved and exhibit little signs of having been affected by the curse of the general dilapidation which mournfully marks the appearance of the buildings and grounds.

On the afternoon of the day, the Chairman of the Committee, at the suggestion, and with the concurrence of his colleague, who was present Paul C. Cameron, of Orange, addressed a note to the Rev. Solomon Pool, who had been appointed President of the Institution by the Board, to whose powers and duties the present Board succeeded, and whose official connection had not been formally severed by resolution or ordinance, requesting the keys of the College and Philanthropic Libraries. A copy of the note and the original of the answer accompany this report, are made a part thereof, and are as follows:

CHAPEL HILL, April 3, 1874.

REV. SOLOMON POOL,

President of the University.

DEAR SIR:—At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the University, elected by the General Assembly of the State, in pursuance of a power conferred by the amended Constitution, the undersigned and Messrs. P. C. Cameron and William L. Saunders, were appointed a committee to visit Chapel Hill, examine the buildings of the University and institute inquiries into the condition of its property and liabilities. In obedience to the authority given, a part of said committee is here with a view of discharging the duties committed to us. Learning that you are in possession of the keys to the buildings which contain the College and Philanthropic Libraries, and desiring to inspect them so that we may be able to make such a report as is expected of us, I beg of you the courtesy to entrust them to me for the ends indicated above. After their use they shall be promptly returned.

Knowing you to be an Alumnus of the Institution and to have been for years connected with its intellectual administration, and feeling sure, for these and other reasons, that you desire to see it placed once more in the situation which it occupied when you entered its portals, I indulge the hope that you will give the committee of which I am chairman, all the facilities for information and the furtherance of our mission which you can command, and give them with that cheerfulness which easily distinguish every citizen of the State who desires to see the progress of learning among our people.

Very respectfully, &c.,

WALTER L. STEELE,

Chairman.

CHAPEL HILL, April 4th, 1874.

Hon. Walter L. Steele:

DEAR SIR:—Your note, dated April 3d inst., in which you request me to entrust to you the Keys to the buildings which contain the Philanthropic and College Libraries, in order that you may discharge certain duties committed to yourself and others by a body of gentlemen who claim to be Trustees of the University, elected by the "General Assembly of the State, in pursuance of a power conferred by the amended Constitution," was not handed to me until this hour.

You will allow me to remind you that the Governor of the State, in his message to the late General Assembly, in November last, shows, with other eminent lawyers in the State, a doubt as to the legality of the "constitutional amendments to which you allude." I also raises the question whether, even if the legislation upon that had been subject properly done, the General Assembly could legally continue in session after the 1st Monday in Dec., 1873. I am informed also, that supposing no such legal difficulties, as above indicated, to exist, still there is doubt as to whether the late General Assembly was authorized to *elect* Trustees, and that in a letter to Hon. W. A. Graham and others, the Governor claims it as an executive function to nominate Trustees and submit his nominations to the Senate for confirmation.

Under these circumstances I respectfully decline to entrust the keys or other property of the University, now in my care, to you as a Trustee elected by the late General Assembly.

I suppose that it would be agreeable to you, as a graduate of the University and a member of one of the Literary Societies, to visit the Halls and Libraries. It therefore affords me great pleasure to loan you the keys to the Philanthrophic Hall and Libraries to lay for that purpose. The keys to the College Library are in the hands of James B. Mason, Esq., Trustee for Orange county.

I have the honor to be,

With high regard,

Your ob't servant,

SOLOMON POOL,

President University.

The attention of the Board is especially directed to these letters, inasmuch as the answer of Mr. Pool evinces a determination to resist the authority of the Board, and prevent, if he and his sympathizers can, the Institution from being governed and controlled by those to whom the General Assembly has delegated its almost omnipotent power. It will, therefore, the Committee believe, become imperative on the part of the Board, to take promptly such steps as may be deemed advisable to obtain possession of the entire property and rights of the University, to the end that the same may be used for the advancement of those high purposes which moved our fathers when they provided for the establishment of this once valuable but now fallen seat of learning.

It is to be hoped, therefore, that the Board will speedily test the question of right, and if sustained in their views by the judicial tribunals, proceed as expeditiously as possible, to bring into practical use all the means at their command, to infuse life and vigor and usefulness into the dead body of this once honored seat of intellectual and moral culture.

It will be seen from the letter of Mr. Pool, that although declining to yield the use of the keys of the Philanthropic Hall and Library to your Committee as Trustees of the University, he nevertheless did the Committee that favor, "as graduates of the Institution and members of the Literary Societies." As to the keys of the College Library, the Committee were informed that they were in possession of "James B. Mason, Esq., Trustee for Orange county. They were never surrendered by Mr. Mason, although a request of him to that effect had been previously made through Mr. Foster Utley, to whom he stated he would do as such be suggested by Mr. Pool, but much as he was with several others present at Mr. Pool's residence when the messenger delivered the keys of the Philanthropic Hall, it is presumed that the failure to obtain them was the result of a pre-meditated design upon the part of Mr. Pool and his associates. The Committee are at a loss to conjecture the reasons why one request was granted and the other refused "to a member of the Institution and to a member of one of the Literary Societies, unless that the condition of the College Library under the charge of Solomon B. Mason, Esq., Trustee for Orange county, was not fitting for the inspection of persons who for several years were students at the University, and had been graduated in Phi[illegible] Hall, was of such a character as to render it improper that the Committee should further view it.

The Committee, however, with the keys of the Philanthropic Hall in their possession, proceeded to a careful examination of the Halls of the Philanthropic and Dialectic Societies, which, with the exception of the cracked glazing to a considerable extent. Mr. Utley's estimate of the cost of a new roof, is $375. All of the foregoing buildings are of brick, [illegible] except Girard Hall, covered with

The estimates above are the estimates of Mr. Utley, who, though a mechanic of large experience, has, in the opinion of the committee, greatly underestimated the expence which it will be necessary to incur to place the buildings in such condition as the use for which they were erected, should require. The extent of the error cannot be stated with certainty, but it is thought by the committee, some of whom have had much experience in matters of the kind, that the cost will exceed the estimate by at least one hundred per cent., especially if the work is done in a neat and substantial way, of first-class materials, and the window frames, doors, seats and roofs are painted, an expense, so far as a part is concerned, of unavoidable necessity and unquestionable economy.

In regard to the college grounds, proper, consisting of perhaps forty acres, once enclosed with a stone wall, the committee beg to say that they are in a state of total neglect. Once they were among the most lovely in the State. Now the wall has in one or more places, been allowed to go down, the gates are rotted or kept open, a wagon way for general uses is located, or at least condemned, through the gate near Dr. Mitchell's former residence, passing near the South building, and out in the direction of the cemetery, the two excellent wells are in ruins, the beautiful shubbery has been grazed and broken down by cattle, horses and hogs, the well graded walks are rugged and worn, the embankments thrown up around the base of the buildings are defaced and trodden down, and the old oaks, in many places, scarred and chopped with the axes of wood-poachers, all bearing unmistakable signs of utter neglect.

There are four dwellings belonging to the University, once occupied by Professors of the Institution. Each had valuable grounds attached for lawns and gardens. These are all occupied by parties under the authority of the late Board, it is presumed. The committee entered none of them but viewed, from the street, the exterior appearances; the shrubbery in one or more of the gardens has been cut down and the soil devoted to the culture of cotton. The walls enclosing them are somewhat dilapidated, the houses have a neglected look, and the portieoes and piazzas are sadly decayed. The committee learned that the door had been partially or wholly removed from one of the outbuildings, and used as fencing boards. The shingled roofs of the builings, which are all of wood, are in great need of attention. Mr. Utley's estimate of the cost of repairing the whole of them is [illegible]. The committee think it an under estimate, to a considerable amount.

Within the limits of the village there are eleven lots, of sizes ranging from one to eight acres, in the occupancy of various parties, for, it is understood, a stipulated rent, either in money or in kind. The committee learned that some rents had been paid by the lessee, which payments are held, of course, in trust for the University. What the amount has been, the committee have been unable to ascertain, or to whom the payments, except in one, have been made.

Under the resolution of the Board, the committee [illegible] Mr. Andrew Mickle, a resident of Chapel Hill and a gentleman of intelligence and character, to take charge of the buildings and grounds of the University. No rate of compensation was agreed upon, Mr. Mickle has promptly entered upon the duties, and so far as he has been able, has acted to the entire satisfaction of the Committee. They are happy to state that the services of so competent and valuable a man have been secured. To him the Committee are indebted for much of the information which they have obtained.

It is proper to say that, in the opinion of the Committee, the buildings can be protected from further damage, and sufficient parts of them fully prepared for use as will probably be necessary for the accommation of such a number of students as may be reasonably expected for several years, at a cost far less than would be required for thorough repairs. The other parts can be fully renovated as the patronage and means of the Institution shall increase.

In regard to the lands belonging to the University the Committee could obtain but little information. They had hoped to have the assistance and hearty co-operation of Mr. R. W. Lassiter, the former Treasurer, who had, by letter, courteously tendered his aid, but from some cause, to the Committee unknown, they failed to realize their expectations. From a report made by this gentleman to the former Board, dated November 19th, 1872, it would appear that the University owns a large and valuable estate in lands in Buncombe, Henderson and Madison counties, and that they are in charge of Messrs. Woodfin and McLeod, Attorneys, residing at Asheville. Their quantity and value are unknown. Besides these, there are one or more tracts lying near and contiguous to the village of Chapel Hill, amounting to seven or eight hundred acres. A survey of these will become necessary in order to determine their extent. It has also claims, of more or less strength, to valuable lands lying in Gibson, Obion and Lake counties in West Tennessee, the interest in which is under the control of Attorneys in that section.

The Committee would further remark that the late John Calvin McNair, of St. Paul's, in Robeson county, is understood to have devised to the University a valuable landed estate lying in that county, subject to the life estate of his mother, who is far advanced in years. When this estate is determined, and the property and uses vested in the University, it will be worth several thousand dollars.

In regard to the personal assests, the Committee would say that in the report of Mr. Lassiter to the former Board, made November 19th, 1872, it appears that the sum of $93 96 in cash was, at that time, in his hands, besides bonds and other evidences of debt and public securities, amounting to $291,210. A part of the public securities are deposited in the Bank of the Republic, in the city of New York, a part in the Raleigh National Bank, and a part, amounting to $36,700 are hypothecated with the Treasurer of the Board of Education to secure a loan. Some of the North Carolina bonds were issued before 1861, but the greater part of them are of that class generally known as special tax bonds. The bonds are the proceeds of $122,000 in cash, received from the Bank of the Republic, in payment of the land scrib deeded to the Federal Government, which money was received by Mr. Lassiter as Treasurer, and, as he says, invested as above, by order of the Board of Trustees.

The duties imposed on the Committee by the resolutions of the Board, it will be seen by reference to them, are very comprehensive, and their full discharge entirely impracticable, owing to a want of information which they had hoped to derive from the former authorities. Unfortunately, they have appeared to feel no sympathy in the purposes and movements of the Board elected by the General Assembly. Almost entirely without a co-operation which was promised by certain persons who had occupied official positions from the former Board, the Committee can only refer this Board to the reports of Mr. Robert W. Lassiter, the Treasurer, made to the meetings of the Trustees at various times from 1868 to 1872 inclusive, for information concerning the assets and liabilities of the Institution, and the application of the funds which came into his hands. Besides this, Mr. Kemp P. Battle, the present Treasurer, will lay before you a report proper to his office, in which will be found a detailed statement of all the facts, which have come within his knowledge, or which he has been able to attain for the reasons hereinbefore given. To this, a reference must be made for some of the points put in the charge of your Committee.

Having endeavored to carry out the instructions which were given them, the Committee submit the result of their labors, with an expression of the earnest hope that they may be of some use in enabling the Board to devise the means of re-establishing the University upon such firm foundations that it may dispense the blessings of useful learning to our people so long as free institutions and constitutional liberty remain.

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER L. STEELE, Chm'n,

PAUL C. CAMERON,

WILLIAM L. SAUNDERS,

Committee.

The Secretary and Treasurer submitted a report, which was read.

The Secretary and Treasurer also read a communication from R. W. Lassiter, Secretary and Treasurer of the late Board of Trustees, as follows:

OXFORD, N. C., Feb. 23, 1874.

Kemp P. Battle, Esq.:

MY DEAR SIR:—Your letter has been received, and I am gratified to learn that the Trustees appreciated my letter, in the same spirit in which it was written.

I enclose a list of the Attorneys for escheats to whom powers of attorney have been sent. But, according to my recollection now, the records will show that these commissions have been revoked, and Gov. Caldwell was instructed to appoint others in their places; at any rate the matter should undergo a thorough revision, and perhaps an entire new organization. Very few of the attorneys have done anything, and most of them never even recognized their appointment by acknowledging the receipt thereof. I enclose you some blank powers of attorney which have been remodeled by me. You will find an ample supply of them in the old book case. Anything further you may desire, I will supply you immediately as far as I can, and also tell you where you may find the same in the proceedings of the Trustees or of the Executive Committee, both of which are in the old book-case. I will come to Raleigh as soon as practicable and turn over the effects, &c.

Yours truly,

R. W. LASSITER.

Mr. Eure offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee of three, consisting of W. A. Graham, J. J. Davis and K. P. Battle, be appointed, to whom shall be referred the reports submitted to this meeting by Messrs. Steele and Battle, respectively, with instructions to adopt such measures and to institute such proceedings in the Courts or otherwise, as to them may seem best to test, as speedily as possible, the legal right of this Board to control the University of North Carolina.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Davis offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary and Treasurer of this Board be, and he is hereby constituted the custodian of the seal of the University, and instructed to demand the same from any person who may be in possession of it. That he be further instructed to demand and take charge of the books, papers, funds, evidences of debt, &c., belonging to the University, and which pertain properly to the duties of his office.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Saunders offered the following resolution.

Resolved, That the Presidency of the University is hereby declared vacated, together with the Professorships in said Institution, and that the Board of Trustees will at a convenient time proceed to fill said places by the appointment of suitable persons to occupy said positions, and that the Secretary and Treasurer be directed to notify all concerned of the adoption of this resolution.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Davis offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That Andrew Mickle, the Agent appointed by a Committee of this Board to take charge of the buildings, grounds, libraries, furniture, etc., belonging to the University, be directed to demand possession of said property from any person who may have charge of the same and to take such action as may be necessary for the safe keeping and preservation of said property.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Saunders offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary and Treasurer be instructed to furnish to the press such portions of the minutes of the proceedings of the Board today as may be proper to be made public.

The resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. McDowell, the Board then adjourned to meet again at the call of the President or of the Executive Committee of the Board.

For the Journal.

Conservative Meeting in Rocky Point Township.

According to previous notice a meeting of the Conservative party of Rocky Point Township in New Hanover county, was held at Rocky Point Depot on the 11th April, 1874. The object was to appoint delegates to a County Conservative Convention to be held in Wilmington, on the 22nd instant, having in view the nomination of candidates for Solicitor, Judge and Congressman. Mr. J. B. McPherson called the house to order and made a few spirited remarks.

Dr. W. T. Ennett was called to the chair and Thomas J. Armstrong, Jr., appointed Secretary. In expressing the purposes of the meeting the chairman indulged in some appropriate and eloquent remarks, calling upon every true Conservative to rally to the warm support of the party in the approaching campaign in this Judicial and Congressional district.

The following gentlemen were appointed to prepare business for the action of the meeting, viz: Messrs. James B. McPherson, Sterling Allen and John A. Stubbs.

The committee retired and during their absence, Dr. S. S. Satchwell being present, was called upon to entertain the meeting. He did so in a speech of which the following is the substance. He hoped his presence here would not be construed to mean that he had turned politician or office seeker. He had been neither in the past, and did not propose to become either the one or the other now. This free from any private ends or selfish purpose in politics, he was here merely to give force to his conviction that no lover of his State and country can be indifferent to the grave and vital issues now being forced upon our people. No election since the war and then none more important than our 5th of November next. All classes and interests were involved. Conservatives had been willing to fill only minor offices, and to let Conservatives have the rest.

He was aware that his opinions on this subject are not in accord with many, even leaders. But he had been taught to think and act for himself, and often his opinions led to differences with his colleagues, and he had for some time decided to embrace a suitable occasion, like the present, of placing himself right and present his political record precisely as he had made it since the war.

The surrender of the issues at Appomattox was to him a command imperative and irresistible, to renew his allegiance to the old government and the old flag. From that sad and fatal day to the Confederacy he had been for the sacrifice of bitterness, of issues in a common grave of oblivion and for reconciliation. Since the beautiful flag of the Confederate army had been forever furled; he had, in thought, word and deed manifested a renewed faith and devotion to the whole country as our own and only land. In his feeble way he had from that time set himself to work to mate with abler men in repairing our waste places, renovating our desolate fields, and in developing our resources. As one of the means to these important results, he had been of those who early recognized the necessity of introducing into the State from abroad capital, labor and enterprise. His cordial welcome to Northern and non-resident Republicans as well as Democrats, many of whom are excellent citizens, and his business transactions with Republicans, some of whom he is glad to know as personal friends, had subjected him to ungenerous remarks. He had been much abused for judging for himself as to his social relations and business affairs with Northern men. If some of those Northern Republicans had proved faithless, the blame should not be placed upon others who are honest and good citizens. He had dared also to vote for an old schoolmate and warm personal friend, the gallant O. H. Dockery. Nor had he been able in his conscience to agree in the past with ultra views of some extreme Southern Democrats. The manner in which this extreme wing of Southern Democracy had toned down in the last few years to a more conservative course and the benefits of the growing union between them and those who like himself had been for reconciliation and moderation, vindicated the correctness of his course and is daily showing that this is the best way to put down the Republican party and promote the rights and interests of the South. No one knew better than the leading Republicans in this county that, with the exception of the vote for Col. Dockery, he had all along voted with and acted for the anti-Republican party.

His anxiety for a restoration of feeling between the North and South, had not received the encouragement he had hoped for from the dominant party. As a Southern man, he could not in the past or present, find it in his head or heart to accept the principles or conduct of that party. He could support no party, having as this did, its birth, rise and strength in hostility to the South. Its long warfare upon Southern rights and institutions had been its life blood. It had obtained its nutriment from our misfortunes, and its power from the poverty and ruin of the South. Its systematic course of unfairness, oppression,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1874.

Massachusetts to Sumner.

They are debating now in Massachusetts what sort of a monument they shall erect to commemorate their late Senator, Mr. Sumner. Of course in a republic respect to the past should always carry with it a reverence of the present. [illegible] Massachusetts [illegible] comply with [illegible] Sumner [illegible]

Tower & Corner in Cotton Bales.

Jewish Rabbis' View on the Whiskey Crooks.

Wooten, Richardson & Co.,
COMMISSION
—AND—
SHIPPING MERCHANTS
NORTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

REVIEW
OF THE
WILMINGTON MARKETS.
FOR THE
WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,
April 16, 1874.

THE CROPS.—The weather during the week just closed was spring like, early dry and favorable for the prosecution of field work. Corn has been generally placed in the ground throughout the South, and in sections has a good start but an excess of moisture in some quarters damaged the seed and the growth that had already taken place, and has retarded work in localities. The time for planting cotton has arrived, and while reports would indicate that in some portions of the South and Southwest a full crop will be planted, the state of prices and the existence of money resources, as well as the great importance of securing a supply of home food crop, will certainly [illegible] the area devoted to the staple in many districts. How much of a cotton crop planters can place in the ground and also pick, with their present limited money power, is an interesting question, but can only be determined by the results of the coming growth. The following extracts, taken from papers in various sections of the State, will indicate the [illegible]

From the Columbia (S. C.) Register.

By passengers down from Chesterfield to the North, we learn that the farmers are making strenuous efforts to raise their own supplies, and are not planting cotton to any extent. What and cotton is planted will be well worked. Very little has been put out for the Marion (S. C.) Star, April 9th.

[illegible] Corner in Cotton Bales.

[illegible] that [illegible] is very little [illegible] Estate [illegible] is needed [illegible] the war. Many [illegible] will be able to [illegible] get it April, or else [illegible] This will help [illegible]

Mr. [illegible] Telegraph, [illegible] the editors of the Macon [illegible] who was in Atlanta on [illegible] direct trade matters. We [illegible] the pines to large [illegible] Pickens where the [illegible] in Georgia. They [illegible] to the north and [illegible] of course all speculation [illegible] and [illegible] is certainly [illegible] fifty per cent. [illegible] used the last year. This [illegible] portends a short cotton [illegible] the fact that [illegible] the staple.

From the Mobile, Ala. Register, April 9th: That little [illegible] change going [illegible] has been [illegible] the general situation throughout [illegible] of country continues [illegible] the past week, so far [illegible] The rains of the [illegible] retarded operations [illegible] especially [illegible]

[illegible] some speculative operations [illegible] place based on expectations of [illegible] prospective rise in values in consequence [illegible] of currency legislation, but the [illegible] of merchandise and [illegible] rule is regulated by the [illegible] of buyers and sellers. There [illegible] little if any change in the [illegible] of our local money market [illegible] the week. The currency question [illegible] still undecided and it is openly charged in New York, says the Ball[illegible] Gazette, that our National legislators have their own private reasons for delaying the settlement of points of such vital interest to the country, that a speech favoring inflation is very likely to be preceded by large orders from Washington to Wall street for the purchase of stocks, or one favoring contraction to be preceded by orders for "short" sales. This whole business has been bad enough at best, but such an explanation, if it be true, makes it simply disgraceful.

On the currency question we are decidedly an inflationist, because we think the South needs more capital to carry on business and while we desire to see the question settled according to these views, we are decidedly opposed to having the settlement delayed to suit the wishes of our legislators and to be carried in the direction that will fill their own pockets, while the business of the country must suffer because of their inaction. Our [illegible] stagnating, the week has greatly increased in the valuation of [illegible] export. The arrival of a large number of vessels last week created the demand for cargoes we wrote of, and the whole business of this week has been active with sales not only to meet the exigencies of buyers, but for speculation. The exports for the week were 21,000 bbls rosin, 1,071 casks spirits turpentine, and 1,282 bales cotton; [illegible] 6,901 bbls rosin, 1,203 casks [illegible] and 87 bales cotton. For the last week, Coastwise exportations [illegible] shipped foreign and direct about 1,000 bbls rosin and 622 casks spirits turpentine. Prices in the market [illegible] [illegible] report is less encouraging [illegible] although there was no decrease [illegible] it was impossible to [illegible] purchase [illegible] at the full figures [illegible] buyers. The [illegible] week [illegible] bbls, against [illegible] bbls for the previous week. [illegible] bbls. Spirits [illegible] casks, against [illegible] casks for the previous week. [illegible] bbls. Cotton [illegible] bales, against [illegible] bales for the previous week. [illegible] bbls. Tar—[illegible] bbls, against [illegible] bbls for the previous week. [illegible] bbls. Crude Turpentine—[illegible] bbls, against [illegible] bbls for the previous week. [illegible] bbls.

Of the [illegible] week [illegible] bbls rosin, [illegible] casks spirits turpentine, [illegible] bales cotton, [illegible] bbls tar, [illegible] bbls crude turpentine, [illegible] bbls spirits turpentine,

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C:

FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1874.

STATE NEWS.

Maj. Henry M. Miller has been appointed by the Governor Keeper of the Capitol, vice Faucett, who has resigned.

Capt. Plato Durham, having determined to become a candidate for Congress, withdraws from the editorial chair of the Shelby Banner.

The Wilson Advance says: The county of Wilson has on hand the sum of $8,000 for educational purposes. What Radical county can say the same?

Owing to a recent act of the General Assembly, all Commissioners of Deeds for this State will have to have their Commissions renewed during the present year.

The Charlotte Observer says: A well known contractor of this city tells us that there will be more building done in Charlotte this Spring and Summer, than during any building season since the war.

The Goldsboro Messenger says: It is "on dit" that Judge Thomas, defeated in his effort to secure his renomination for Congress, will follow his name to be used in connection with the Judgeship for this District. His record on the "Scalawag grab outrage" is, however, a serious obstacle in his way.

The Salem Press says: During work before last the residence of A. L. Stipe was accidently consumed by fire. Also the roof of the house of a Mr. Hicks, and the house of Messrs. Inscore and Bond, all in the same neighborhood. Lewisville town-ship were more or less injured by fire.

The Raleigh News says: Major Wm. Ferrell, of Chatham county, on Monday hanged herself with her husband's suspenders, resulting from a temporary aberration of the mind. She had been esteemed as a most estimable lady, and her husband has the sympathy of the people of that section.

The Salisbury Watchman says: We are reliably informed that a new mine has been discovered by Mr. Roark on or near Dutch Mountain, which promises great richness. As far as it is explored, every indication is that it is of great value. Messrs. Ingle and Crowell have the lands in question, we learn, proved to work.

The Clinton Reporter says: A marriage occurred in Johnston county last week, the parties united in the holy bonds of matrimony being Mr. Eason, about three feet high, rising a joint one hundred pounds dipost, to Miss Kate Jarman, weighing about two hundred pounds. The bride sat on a stump while the nuptial rites were being performed.

The Asheville Citizen says: Every one thinks it is not worth a cent dear to own land in our rapidly growing city, such should have attended the great land sale of city property on Saturday. Less than twelve acres sold, belonging to the estate of the late L. Smith, commonly called the Eagle Hotel property. The land was divided into lots, and the sale extended over $18,000. Land has gone fifty per cent. in town within the year.

The Raleigh Sentinel says: We thought there was a strike this morning on the Government building, as no one was at work, we were told by the boss, that every thing was done and labor was plenty. We asked the other hand, we heard from him, and that they wanted their one dollar and fifty cents per day, instead of the dollar offered. It is rumored that there is a well full of bomb-shells on the ground, placed in it during the war, which may be they are afraid of exposing the mules!

The Durham Tobacco Plant says: Mr. L. M. Yearby, of the enterprising firm of Yearby & Rogers, Raleigh, N. C., made a narrow escape of his life last Monday morning. He was on a visit to his mother-in-law, who lives some three miles from this place, and was in the yard loading his pistol when it accidently fired off, the ball striking the lower part of his abdomen, and passing down into his leg, where it lodged. He came to town the evening and left for Raleigh next morning. When we saw him, he experienced little or no pain, but we fear he will yet suffer a great deal with it.

The Norfolk Virginian says: At last telegraphic communication with the dreaded Cape Hatteras has been opened by means of the efforts of the United States Signal Service, and a special line of telegraph has been completed to that point. The work was finished on the 3rd of April, and the constructing party, under the charge of Lieutenant Wm. B. Weir, reached this city on their return last evening. As operator will be sent down to take charge of the office at Cape Hatteras in a few days. The construction of the life-saving stations between Capes Henry and Hatteras is progressing rapidly, and the whole arrangement will be soon completed.

The Raleigh Crescent says: Mr. J. B. Gayle, master mechanic of the Raleigh and Gaston shops, died in this city last night. Mr. Gayle was in the advance of his life, temperate, moral and regular in his habits. He cannot perish like a breath and the flutter of a perfumed kerchief, but is of stronger stuff. It is the memory of a working man whose hands were never idle and whose heart had a necessity and honor its guide and followed unflinchingly to the end. In honor to the man the Raleigh and Gaston shops are closed, the yard engine is draped in mourning, and every engine on the Raleigh and Gaston road is dressed in regalia of black. The remains of Mr. Gayle will be borne to his old home in Portsmouth, Va., to-morrow, as his young son, a cadet at West Point, will reach there only in time to see his father given to the grave.

The Charlotte Observer publishes the following distressing revelations: H. Mills, Esq., Superintendent of the Oxford Orphan Asylum, was in this city yesterday and carried off to the Asylum last evening three (perhaps four) children which he found here in Charlotte. Mr. Mills and another gentleman visited quite a number of the houses and huts in the suburbs yesterday, and their accounts of the degradation and demoralization witnessed, are truly appalling. They discovered several cases of white children in the possession of negroes, living in the same houses with them, and having no other associates. In one instance, a white woman had bound her child, a pleasant looking little girl, to a negro man, and had then bound herself to another negro, for whom she is working as servant. Upon being questioned the woman said her late husband, the father of the little girl, was a Confederate soldier, and had been killed in a battle. In another case, two little girls, of illegitimate birth, were found to have been bound to John Schenck, colored, (who is well known to our people) by their unnatural parents, who are still living. These children, being still under the control of their parents, could not be taken away from the negro to whom they were bound, without the consent of their parents. In the first case mentioned, Mr. Mills was promised by the mother that she would meet him at the depot yesterday evening with the child and assign it to his care; whether she did so or not, we are not advised. Within the last three months, half a dozen cases have developed in Charlotte, where white children were living as servants with negro families; and there are doubtless many similar cases which have not yet been discovered.

FOREIGN.

Loss of the French Steamer Europe.

QUEENSTOWN, Tuesday, April 7.

The National Line steamer Egypt, which sailed from New York March 28, arrived at this port this evening.

The Egypt brings the first officer of the steamer Greece, of the same line, and a salvage crew rescued from the French Transatlantic Company's steamer Europe, which they endeavored to save, but were compelled to abandon at sea in a sinking condition, after all the passengers and crew on board had been rescued by the Greece.

The first officer of the Greece reports that the Greece left Liverpool March 25, and 26, for New York. On the 2d of April the Greece encountered the French steamer Europe, from Havre for New York, in a sinking condition, and took off her passengers and crew, 100 in number. "With 20 men I remained on board the Europe, in hope of saving her, while the Greece proceeded on her voyage to New York with the people rescued from the French steamer. On the 5th of April he signalled the steamer Egypt and asked to be taken in tow. The latter consented, and hawsers were made fast, but owing to a heavy sea the lines soon parted, and as the water was constantly gaining upon us, we concluded to abandon the Europe. We signaled the Egypt to take us off, and all were safely transferred to her and brought to this port. When we left the Europe there was 12 feet of water in her engine-room."

The Europe sailed from Havre, March 27, for New York. She was a side-wheel steamship, long-rigged and was believed to be one of the best and safest vessels on the Transatlantic line, after the loss of the Ville du Havre. She was comparatively a new vessel, having been built in 1866 at Glasgow, Scotland. She was of 3,442 tons burden, had three decks and four masts. Her safety was supposed to be insured by four large water-tight compartments. The commander of the Europe was Capt. Lemaire. Had the Europe arrived at this port she would have sailed on the 18th inst. The Steamer Lafayette will probably take her place.

HAVANA, April 7. Captain General Concha has issued a proclamation to the citizens of Cuba, which is, in substance, as follows:

Invested, crowned with success by the Government, I have passed, still leaning upon the same sources, with the same confidence, and with the same energy, to the end of the Ten Years' War. The unavoidable disorganization of the Peninsular Army, as it is explored, every indication is that it is of great value. Messrs. Ingle and Crowell have the lands in question will, we learn, proved to work.

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The Durham Tobacco Plant says: Mr. L. M. Yearby, of the enterprising firm of Yearby & Rogers, Raleigh, N. C., made a narrow escape of his life last Monday morning. He was on a visit to his mother-in-law, who lives some three miles from this place, and was in the yard loading his pistol when it accidently fired off, the ball striking the lower part of his abdomen, and passing down into his leg, where it lodged. He came to town the evening and left for Raleigh next morning. When we saw him, he experienced little or no pain, but we fear he will yet suffer a great deal with it.

The Norfolk Virginian says: At last telegraphic communication with the dreaded Cape Hatteras has been opened by means of the efforts of the United States Signal Service, and a special line of telegraph has been completed to that point. The work was finished on the 3rd of April, and the constructing party, under the charge of Lieutenant Wm. B. Weir, reached this city on their return last evening. As operator will be sent down to take charge of the office at Cape Hatteras in a few days. The construction of the life-saving stations between Capes Henry and Hatteras is progressing rapidly, and the whole arrangement will be soon completed.

The Raleigh Crescent says: Mr. J. B. Gayle, master mechanic of the Raleigh and Gaston shops, died in this city last night. Mr. Gayle was in the advance of his life, temperate, moral and regular in his habits. He cannot perish like a breath and the flutter of a perfumed kerchief, but is of stronger stuff. It is the memory of a working man whose hands were never idle and whose heart had a necessity and honor its guide and followed unflinchingly to the end. In honor to the man the Raleigh and Gaston shops are closed, the yard engine is draped in mourning, and every engine on the Raleigh and Gaston road is dressed in regalia of black. The remains of Mr. Gayle will be borne to his old home in Portsmouth, Va., to-morrow, as his young son, a cadet at West Point, will reach there only in time to see his father given to the grave.

The Charlotte Observer publishes the following distressing revelations: H. Mills, Esq., Superintendent of the Oxford Orphan Asylum, was in this city yesterday and carried off to the Asylum last evening three (perhaps four) children which he found here in Charlotte. Mr. Mills and another gentleman visited quite a number of the houses and huts in the suburbs yesterday, and their accounts of the degradation and demoralization witnessed, are truly appalling. They discovered several cases of white children in the possession of negroes, living in the same houses with them, and having no other associates. In one instance, a white woman had bound her child, a pleasant looking little girl, to a negro man, and had then bound herself to another negro, for whom she is working as servant. Upon being questioned the woman said her late husband, the father of the little girl, was a Confederate soldier, and had been killed in a battle. In another case, two little girls, of illegitimate birth, were found to have been bound to John Schenck, colored, (who is well known to our people) by their unnatural parents, who are still living. These children, being still under the control of their parents, could not be taken away from the negro to whom they were bound, without the consent of their parents. In the first case mentioned, Mr. Mills was promised by the mother that she would meet him at the depot yesterday evening with the child and assign it to his care; whether she did so or not, we are not advised. Within the last three months, half a dozen cases have developed in Charlotte, where white children were living as servants with negro families; and there are doubtless many similar cases which have not yet been discovered.

TO WHAT USES MAY WE COME?

The Corpse of a New York Crœsus to be Converted into Light and Flowers.

One of the wealthiest persons in New York has made the following codicil to a testament drawn up long ago, and bequeathing all the profits to public useful purposes. The codicil reads thus:

"Not wishing that my body, after death, shall still traffic money produced by poisonous effluvia drifted from cemeteries among their surroundings, I direct that the unavoidable dissolution of my remains into gaseous and earthly matters shall be hastened by cremation, instead of being intended for burial; thus utilizing its material directly for the vegetable kingdom, to which we all must once furnish food, and at the same time guarding myself against the awful possibility of resurrection in a closed and buried coffin.

"The ancient, in burning the bodies of their dead, supposed that the so-called soul or spirit ascended to heaven with the flames. Chemistry has fair it is in our century that something is evolved seconds, namely, different gases, especially divers carbon compounds, which may at once be utilized, and that the remaining ashes may be kept separate, and prevented from being mixed with those of the fuel by details prescribed in my will, namely:

"I direct that my remains, after rendering the only true sign of death, cremation, decomposition of the human body, be submitted to an agency by some professors of the medical department of the University of New York, as they think that it may be useful for the purpose of science. My remains to be consumed in such apparatus as they may select, or its simplest, practicable, so small as practicable, and a burial service held at my residence, presided over by the Rev. Dr. ——, or any other enlightened clergyman, immediately after the close of said service, the hearse, conveying the coffin with my remains, shall proceed to the Manhattan Gas Works, where the lid shall be removed, and with due solemnity be placed in one of the retorts, and the same closed for the space of three or four hours, the usual heat applied, so that all the moisture and gaseous ingredients may be driven off, partially condensed, passed through the purifiers, while the nitrogenized compounds will be collected as ammonia as usual, and the hydro-carbons add their share to the duty of illuminating the city.

"The retort shall then be opened so as to admit air to the heated matter, in order to burn as much as possible of the carbon remaining into carbonic escaping. If any respectable party or association expresses a desire to preserve my ashes, they shall be placed in an urn, or other substantial vessel, and delivered to the same. If no such desire is expressed, I direct that my ashes be delivered to the Central Park Commissioners, to be used as fertilizing material on one of the flower-beds near the music stand, in Central Park.

"The President, Vice-President and Secretary of the New York Liberal Club are herewith appointed as executors to see that this part of my will be duly fulfilled."

The Rockingham Spirit says: We learn that the black smith and carriage shops of Mr. Thomas Steele, situated near Pekin, in Montgomery county, were burned a few days ago, occasioning a loss of several hundred dollars. A new buggy which Mr. S. had just finished, was burned in the carriage shop.

South Carolina's Humiliation.

The Washington correspondent of the Charleston News and Courier, in a letter giving a hopeful but not very encouraging account of the progress made by the Tay-Payer's Committee in getting their grievances before Congress, gives the following sketch of their interview with the "Hero of Columbia" and Beast Butler. The writer says:

It will doubtless surprise most of your readers to hear that, among the pleasantest of the many interviews which the delegates have had here with public men were those with Gen. Wm. Tecumseh Sherman and Gen. Benjamin F. Butler. Sherman was in a particularly good humor when visited, and indulged freely in jokes and reminiscences of Sullivan's Island in the olden time. There were several of the delegates with whom he had formerly been acquainted, and as he stood pleasantly chatting with them it was hard to realize that the Hero of Columbia was before us. Ben Butler was very cordial, said that he knew things were very bad in South Carolina, and promised that when the memorial come up before the Judiciary Committee of the House it should have a fair showing. (This may mean a great deal, or it may mean nothing at all.) He said that whenever he tried to do anything for the South some busy-body in that part of the country would forthwith mail him a scrap of newspaper telling what somebody or other at the South had said about him. He was beginning to think that it would be a good thing for the country if three or four of the Republican editors of the South were hanged. He actually could not cross the floor of the House of Representatives to talk to Young, of Georgia, without people remarking that "Butler is getting too intimate with the d——d rebels." The conversation turned on the prospect of getting the black voters interested in reform, when one of the delegates despondingly assured the General that he had made twenty-three speeches in the reform canvass to meetings of his fellow-citizens. Every speech had been received with vociferous demonstrations of applause and sympathy; but when the polls were opened not five reform tickets could be found anywhere. "Ah," sighed the Ex-ex statesman, "I see how it is. It was all because you gentlemen will insist on speaking never with two g's. The word was not once lost by any means, for it is a power here, and I think he will do what he can for us, always provided that it does not clash in any way with the interests of B. F. B.

A Tale of the Sea.

The Daily Argus, of Leavenworth, is no more. The editor of the Argus, in writing the obituary of his paper, sums up the history of his enterprise in the following racy fashion:

About four months ago we took possession of this paper. It was then in the very act of pegging out, and we breathed in it four months more of life than it otherwise would have had had we not taken possession of it. Having neither friends, money, nor credit, we put into it all our surplus cash, and every dollar of our friends we could get, but as everybody will see, it is no go. We presume our enemies will rejoice, especially Simon Ables, D. R. Anthony, and William McNeil Clough; but we have had the satisfaction of ventilating Solomon and Daniel to our fullest extent. We did it because we believed them both to be villians of the deepest dye. Either the people of the city don't appreciate our efforts, or we don't know how to run a paper. We went into the business determined to run it or bust. We have busted. During our connection with the Argus we made some friends and numerous enemies. The former will have our gratitude while life lasts; the latter are affectionately requested to go hell. With those few remarks we take our leave of public life, and now propose to enter into a field of more usefulness and, if God is willing, we will never go into the newspaper business again."

The New Orleans *Picayune* says: Yesterday we made inquiry of the intelligent deputy sheriff, Col. Dick, what number of tenants paid rent to the sheriff. His answer was: "Over six hundred, and daily increasing." And this number has been acquired in one year. At a like ratio, in four years there is great danger that the sheriff will be the sole, as he is now the principal, landlord of the city. In the country it is even worse. More than half of all the properties in the parishes are under seizure for taxes.—Not one-third of them would sell for enough to pay taxes and mortgages! This is certainly a condition of affairs which ought to appeal most eloquently to the national government for protection and relief.

Marcellus B. Stearns, who became Governor of Florida, by the death of Governor Hart, is a native of Maine, and left College during the war to go South as a private in a regiment from his State.

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